FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA. The Royal Mait eteamship Asia, which left Liver pool at 4 o'c'ock on the afternoon of March 3, arrived at this port on Friday. Her dates from London at not so late, by two days, as those brought by the Circaselan, and printed in our morning edition of Friday. Her mails bring us papers up to the evening of the 3d.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, March 2, 1860.

Napoleon opened yesterday the so-called French Legislature, and Lord John Russell brought in the Reform bill. The Emperor's speech is the more important of the two events. He said openly enough, that an important portion of the Convention of Villafranca and of the treaty of Zarich is already antiquated, in fact, that it was stillborn; that is to say, the national administration of Venetia on one side, and the restoration of the Austrian princes on the other. He sllows further, King Victor Emanuel at once to annex Modena and Parma, and to assume the government of the Romagna, respecting in principle the rights of the Pope; that is, acknow ledging the suzerainty of the Pope and paying him liberal civil list. As to Tuscany the Emperor wishe to maintain the "autonomy" of the State, thoug he leaves to the King of Sardinia full liberty of ac tion, but declares that he will not follow his policy he choose to annex Tuscany. By this he probably means that in such a case he would withdraw his army from Lombardy, an eventuality very much desired by all the friends of Italy. Lastly, Napoleon declares that he claims "the French slopes of the Alps," which includes Nice as well as Savoy. He reminds the Pope of his past services, has an approving word for the Romagna, and winds up by saying that the commercial treaty with England has for its object the improvement of the lot of the greatest number. With this Benthamite sentiment he closes his memorable speech. English correspondents and Italian alarmists, who always denounce Napoleon and still believe that h means what he says, discuss already the possible candidacy for the throne of Tuscany, whether i canddacy for the throne of Tuscany, whether is to be the Duke of Genoa, nephew to Victor Emanuel, a boy six years old, or Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Duke of Canino, the grandson to Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. This discussion is entirely idle, since it is well known that Ricaso wields the destines of Tuscany with a firm hand that under his guidance the Tuscans will once more declare their unanimous vote for annexation to Sardinia, and that Cavour Victor Emanuel will make use of the lib-erty given to them by the Emperor, and accept the amexation at the risk of a war with Austria and the Pope. In the face of such an emergency Sardinia is calling out her reserves, casting cannon, and buying horses, ready to meet the Austrians of the battle-field. The object of all these machina tions is to induce Austria to break the peace will then have to bear the brunt but should she be unsuccessful, she will not be left in the lurch by Napoleon. The elections fo the Sardinian Parliament will take place on the 25th instant, and the Chambers will meet on the 2d of April. The Venetian provinces and Tuscany will, on the same day, declare their wish to be annexed, and about the 16th claim their admission to Parliament at Turin By the 15th the annexation will be accomplished and Austria may again begin the war, just as sh likewise preparations on a large scale. 200,000 men are to be concentrated in the quadrilateral and Venice; the passes of Southern Tyrol are being fortified and the Papal troops preparing to take the field at the same time. The three regiments of the Duke of Modenn, lately stationed on the Po, have marched back to Trieste, to be conveyed to Ancona, and Archduke Maximilian of Este, uncle to the ex-Duke (not to be confounded with the Arch duke Maximilian, the exiled brother of the Autrian Emperor) furnished the Pope with two batteries of artillery and 20,000 overcoats for his newly augmented army. The King of Naples, though threatened by an outbreak in Italy, is like wise concentrating his troops on the Roman fron-tier, and then we may, by the middle of May, see all Italy in a blaze from the Alps to the Varo and from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean. need not say what an effect such a war would have

on Hungary, on Bohemia, perhaps even on Vienna All these European difficulties flutter through the minds of the English public, and we can therefore scarcely expect that it should feel peculiarly interested in Lord John Russell's Reform plan. on the whole, a very tame affair, a moderate extension of the tranchise, extending it from 450,000 electors in England and Wales to 600,000, with an equal increase in Scotland and Ireland, redistribu ting at the same time twenty-five parliamentary seats in England, reducing small constituencies of under 7,000 inhabitants, and now sending two members to Parliament, to one member each. Ireland gets her representation also extended, but only by four members. These are the chief features of the bill, which will pass without much enthusiasm or opposition. Lord Palmerston's Cabinet has no fear opposition. Lord Palmerston's Cabinet has no rea of being broken up by any cabal. Neither the com mercial treaty, nor the additional penny on the income tax, nor the annexation of Savoy and Nice, nor th Reform bill, can endanger it, the great majority of the country having a marked preference for Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Gindstone against any possible combination. It is a safe, conservative-liberal administration, suiting the commercial interest and not alarming the landed aristocracy and gentry, who are well aware that the slippery policy of Disraeli and Lord Malmes-bury, with their Austrian tendencies, might displease Napoleon and lead to increased armaments, Whitworth's guns, however, with their fabulous ranges, and the Rifle Clubs movement, have reassured the nation to a great extent, and will provent the chronic recurrence of invasion panics.

The late successes in Morrocco have again raised

the military enthusiasm of the Spaniards, and a termination of the hostilities by a moderate price further remote than ever. In Turkey we may soon see an outbreak. Mihal, the son of Prince Milosh in Servia, insists upon being recognized heir to the throne of the Sultan. Should the request be refused, then we may expect a declaration of Ser vian independence and an outbreak in Bosnia, sup-ported by Prince Milosh and Danilo of Montenegro.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 1st inst. Lord John Ressell introduced his Parhamentary Reform bill. In his introductory remarks, his lordship congratulated the country on the success of the Reform bill of 1832, his introductory remarks, his lordenip congratuated the country on the success of the Re orm bill of 1832, and expressed his opinion that the time had fully arrived when the more intelligent of the working classes ought to be admitted to the privileges of the francisc. He proposed to extend country votes to parties having a £10 occupancy, and borough votes to a £6 occupancy—a concession which would give a large but not an extravagant increase to the number of voters. With respect to the redistribution of scats, there was no intention wholly to disfranchise any existing constituency. He proposed to take one of the two members from each of 25 small boroughs which possessed populations of 7,600 and under. In the disposition of these 25 scats, he proposed to divide 13 among the most populous counties, 2 to a new metropolitian borough, I to the London University, I each to Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Birmingham, and I cach to the proposed new boronghs of Birkenhead, Skalybridge and Burnley. Four distranchised English seats are to ge to Scotland and Ireland, as follows: I to Glasgow, I to the Scotch Universities, I to Dablin, and I to the County of Cork. County of Cork.
Leave was given to bring in the bill, and the second

Leave was given to bring in the bill, and the second reading was fixed for the 19th March.

Leave was also given to bring in Reform bills for Ireland and Scotland, the franchise proposed in both cases being the same as that proposed for England. The present arrangement of seats is not to be disturbed further than as inducated above.

Farther progress was made with the Badget. A attempt was made to amend the resolution reducing the dates on silk, unless provision be made in the French treaty for the simultaneous admission into France of English manufactured silks and ribbons on equal terms. The amendment was rejected by a large majority.

On the 2d, in the House of Commons, Lord John On the 2d, in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell explained the Savoy question. He said that as far as he knew, no treaty was in existence between France and Sardinia providing for annexation. The Emperor states that he will not proceed to the annexation without consulting the great Powers, and he (Str John) believed that if the Powers were unanimously opposed to the movement, France would not proceed to attempt it.

Sir Robert Peel declared that the statement of Lord John Russell was highly unextisfactory, and he hoped Parliament would have an early opportunity of discussing the subject.

ing the subject.
r. Bright hoped the Government would neither countenance nor oppose the transfer, it being a matter in which they had no control, nor any real interest. After some further remarks by Lord John Rossell, in which he deprecated the discussion of the subject,

the matter dropped.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to an inquiry, said he had received a memorial from Irish Catholics, requesting his interference in maintaining the integrity of the Papal dominions. He had replied that he would refer the memorial to the Government, but such interference was contrary to their policy, which was to leave the Italians to manage their own affairs. The subject of the late Arctic expectition of Capt.

McClimock was brought up, and several speed were made eulogistic of those engaged in it. I Paimerston expressed a hope that a fitting monument would be erected to the memory of Sir John Franklin. The House, in Committee on the Badget, agreed to

he resolution reducing the duty on foreign spirits. the resolution reducing the day on lovers spirits. Reform bill is not very satisfactory to the Liberal journals. The London Stor (Mr. Bright's organ) says it barely keeps faith wit is the expectation of the people, and falls miserably short of the demands. The Daily News says the measure might have been bolder and wider in its scope, but it is nevertheless a substantial measure of reform, and safe to pass.

The Morning Herald ridicules the bill, and asserts

that Mr. Disraeli's was the more liberal of the two. The Times treats the matter as one of very little in-erest, and says that with some slight improvement the

messure may pass.

The English papers publish "An Appeal to Christianethroughout the World," signed by some colored exiles from Arkansas, who protest in the strongest terms against the system which dooms them either to banishment or Slavery.

The Annual General Meeting of the Atlantic Telement of the Str. of the Str.

graph Company was held in London on the 29th of February. The report of the Directors, which has al-ready been published, was agreed to; and the recom-mendation to race £20,000 with the view of making mendation to raise £20,000 with the view of making another effort to bring the injured cable into working order, or to recover as much as possible of it, was adopted. The Directors had subscribed for one tenth of the required amount. The Chairman, the Hon. J. S. Wortley, explained the present position of affairs both as to this Company and Ocean telegraphy in general. The investigations and experiments insti-tuted by Government and been very encouraging, and would soon be laid before Parliament. Capt. Keil's operations lest October in raising the cable at Bult's Arm Buy, Newfoundland, had clearly demonstrated that the site for landing the Cable had been unfortu nately chosen, and any new Cable is to be landed at New-Perlican. Almost at the moment when the Cable between Kurrachee and Aden was successfully laid. completing telegraphic communication between Alex-andria and India, a disaster occurred upon another por-tion of the Red Sea Telegraphic Company's lines, viz., between Suskin and Aden. The Electric communica-tion between these two points—a distance of 600 miles—suddenly ceased. Should the injury not prove susceptible of immediate repair, steamers are to be ployed on the imperfect link.

ployed on the imperfect link.

The steamer Nimrod, bound from Liverpool for Cork, was driven upon the rocks on the Welsh const, off St. David's Head, and quickly went to pieces. All on board, numbering 40 or 50 persons, were drowned. The disaster happened but a short distance f on the shore, but it was impossible for any assistance to reach

TOM SAYERS AND THE BENICIA BOY.

From Bell's Life in London.

On Monday last, pursuant to his aunouncement, Tom Sayers took his farewell benefit prior to going into training. His profits on the occasion, we are giad to hear, were close upon £100, a very comforable addition to his pocket money during his training. He looked the very picture of health and spirits, and had evidently lost no time during his short stay at Brighton in following our advice. The day after his benefit he once more repaired to headquarters, and is now hard at it on the breezy downs.

t on the breezy downs.

During the week we received a letter from Heenan, During the week we received a letter from Heenan, inquiring what was the size of spike allowed for the fighting boots, and this subject having thus been brought to our notice, we take this opportunity of reminding both men that there is a rule of the Ring distinctly providing for this question. It is as follows:

—6. That in future no spikes be used in fighting boots except those authorized by the Puglistic Benevolent Association, which shall not exceed three-ciphths of an inch from the sole of the boot, and shall not be less than one-ciphth of an inch broad at the region; and it shall be in the power of the referre to alter, at the point; and it shall be in the power of the referee to or file in any way be pleases, spikes which shall not accord the above dimensions, even to filing them away altogether.

THE GREAT FIGHT. From The Saturday Review. We can venture to speak of the great event fixed for

the 16th of April without any danger of not being un-derstood. It is beginning to be known, even in cr-cles where sporting newspapers are reverseen, that the fight between Tom Sayers and Hecnan, called the Benecia Boy, is to take place on the day named; and it is evident to every one who observes what is pass-ing in society, that both in Great Britain and the Unite States this battle is regarded with an unusually dee and extensive interest. The explanation of this chang atiment toward prize-tighting is to be found, w think, in various circumstances. In the first place the international character which has been assisted the approaching contest gives to it an importance which an ordinary match between two Englishmen, arranged perhaps for the benefit of a few sporting publicans, could not claim. We are by no means sure that this match has not attained its world-wide fame contrary to the intention of the parties principally concerned. It is of course the business of Tom Sayers, as Cham-pion of England, to answer all worthy challenges; pion of England, to answer all worthy challenges; but we believe that his opponent rather declines the honor which has been thrust upon him of representing the pngilism of America. He is reported to have said that he has come to England to figut Tom Sayers, be-cause he wishes to fight him, and for no other reason. cause he wishes to fight him, and for no other reason. Nevertheless, the public appears to be determined to look upon the Benecia Boy as the Champion of the United States, and to treat the issue of this fight as a matter of national importance. But it seems to us that there is another and a deeper reason why prize-fighting is likely to regain some of the consideration which it enjoyed fifty years ago. The truth is that the minds of enjoyed hity years ago. The train is that the minds of men are being carried more and more every day toward the subjects which chiefly interested them when the King was supported by the wealthy and the noble, just as openly and as generally as the race course now just as openly and as generally as the race course now is. Anot the din of prolonged war, prize-fighting reached its highest, as in the slumber of profound peace it sunk to its lowest point. There is much in the modern proceedings of the Ring which nobody can defend, and much more which many will dislike; but as soon as it is generally felt that tighting in sober earnest may possibly become every man's highest duty, any may possibly become every man's highest duty, any imitation of actual battle which calls forth courage, skill, and perseverance, is certain to acquire popularity in spile of adjancts which are course and brutal, and such as sensitive natures shrink from with intense disgust. In a country where it is known that honor and property are only safe as long as its citizens are ready to fight in their defense, the nature which loves fighting for its own sake will always command respect. A man like Tom Sayers, who lefs his business as a bricklayer from mere devotion to boxing, possesses, we may say, a character which, in proportion as it prevails among Englishmen, will make this country seared abroad and safe at home. We hope and believe that there are many thousands like him in heve that there are many thousands like him in strength and spirit, but sticking to their business, what-ever it be, steadily, and yet ready for a fight with any one who may think fit to challe, ge them, and looking pon the use of arms, not as a disagreeable duty, but a a peasant interlude in the duily routine of life. s a pleasant interlude in the daily routine of life.
t hay surprise some persons, but it is, nevertheless,
ue, that I'om Sayers and the Benedia Boy furnish the present moment an example which deserves to be generally mitated. For what, let us ask, is the course of training which these champions must undergo at their country quarters during the weeks which precede the fight? The first principle to be obwhich precede the fight? The first principle to be observed is "to keep the body in temperance, soberness, and chastity." The boxer knows that he is nothing without training, and accordingly he trains diligently. But, as The Oracle of the Ring puts it, "the mass of mankind, who indulge in excesses of every kind—in too much eating drinking, sleep, sloth, smoking, &c.—would go through the mask of life, would discharge their respective duties much better, far quicker, and with vastly greater case to themselves did they submit to training." We believe this is true of every one of with vasing. We believe this is true of every one of life's duties; but it is in an eminent degree true of a duty which many men have lately undertaken to perform—we mean the duty of Volunteer Riflemen. A great part of the doubt which vereran officers entertain us to the utility of Volunteers would be dissipated if the precepts land down for general training in Fishing the precepts land down for general training in Fishing. the precepts had down for general training in Fast in a were diligently acted upon during the next three months. We should then see bodies of active, patient volunteer soldiers, ready to bear at least as much fatigue as any regiment of the line, and to bear it with more cheerfulness. "It is not demanded of professional men that they should train rigidly like the boxer.

men that they should train rigidly like the boxer. Their occupations would not permit it; but to imitue his mode of training as far as circumstances will allow." The training which is bere-recommended depends only upon diet and exercise. A man who had havitually practiced it, islely showed himself able, at more than

seventy years of age, to walk from London to Canter-bury. "Depend apon it," says the author of Fistiana, "that man had been a temperate, sober, nay, a chaste man." He bids his readers look for their exam-

ries to the savages of North America, "whose lives from childhood to old age were a long hard course of rigid training." Those savages, he says, were ever waterful, ever exercising themselves. They comlives from childhood to old age were a long hard course of rigid training." Those savages, he says, were ever waterful, ever exercising themselves. They commanded their passions. They became tough as the asn of their mountains. They became tough as the asn of their mountains. They consumed what nature required, and no more. And this is the model which the boxer must set before himself in training, and which the should also be studied by every Englishman who desires to serve his country with the full capacity which Heaven has given hin. The boxer's mode of tife ought to be so simple and natural that it is to be feared that in London only a distant mitation of it would be possible. He is to rice with the san, and in Sammer time he is also to go to bed with it. His food is to be beef and matton, plainly cooked, country made bread, and a very moderate allowance of genuine home-brewed beer. If possible, let hin avoid tea and coffee altogether; but if the nabit of taking them cannot be wholly laid aside, he must be conteat to drink them cood. But he will do far better to give them up entirely, and to take at his breakfast water-grael. "At any hour of the day or night let no man who seeks health deny himself all-potent water-grael." Perhaps we cannot better convey a notion of the strictness of the precepts set forth in Fistiona, than by saying that water grael is the only luxney with regard to which the author omits to insist upon his golden rale of "moderation, moderation, moderation." Such, then, are the limits of sensual enjoyment prescribed to the combatants in the interval before the fight. Of the active duties of a boxer in traning—of his walking, running, sparring with his preceptor, pummeling away at his staffed sacks, and wielding clubs and oumb-bells—it is enough to say, that when the day of battle c mea, it is often felt as a rehelf from the more severe pumishment of the preparation. Many a puglist has exulted in his escape from his trainer's hands into his adversary's, just as, in armice where a severe dis the cuaracter of the men, that the 16th of April will be awaited by Sayers and Heenau in the same cheerful spirit. It is to be hoped that the American's demand for a fair field and no favor will be conceded. If the ring is ever to regain its ancient reputation, the first step will be to make sure that all the proceedings in the above suspicion of partiality in umpires, or of dishonesty in combatants. If that condition could be fulfilled, we think that neither the danger to life and limb, nor the repulsive features of a prize fight, would prevent these exhibitions from now recovering a good deal of the popularity which they enjoyed during the hast great war. Even Mr. Williams, who is so shocked at military and naval flogging, has counted the fists of Lambeth among the means of defense available against a French invasion. Certainly, if there were in Lam-Lambeth among the means of defense available against a French invasion. Certainly, it there were in Lambeth 10,000 volunteers capable of administering to an enemy the terrible upper cut of the champion, we might safely reckon upon them to put hors de combat a large hostile force by the use only of the cheapest and simplest of all weapons. We vecture to suggest that, after the opinion he has expressed of the value of puglistic skill, it would only be right of Mr. Williams to disclose the chemonol's colories to the House of Comgilistic skill, it would only be right to display the champion's color's in the House of Com-mons. We are told that they are made of the finest silk and that the design is most beautifully executed. "the standard of England in the center, the "British lion rampant in each corner upon a cream"British lion rampant in each corner upon a cream"colored ground, with a crimson border." This must
be a very neat thing, and would look uncommonly
well upon Mr. Williams. But whoever wears these
colors, we do hope they will be suiled by no unfairness toward a foreigner whose friends upon the field may be but few. If the ring on this occasion prove itself capable of honesty, the world will not in future be so much surprised, as probably it now is, on hear-ing that patience, temperance, and self-control are often displayed by prize-lighters in a very high and rare degree.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, March 1, 1860.

The Place du Carousel and the approaches on the Quai and the Rue de Rivoli to the new Louvre are beset by that most patient variety of the human species, Parisian Badauds, with an intermix ture of curious strangers from across the channel and across the ocean, watching the arrival of Senators and legislative bodies who are to have their-annual session opened for them to-day-as they have pretty much everything else done for them-by their provident master, the Emperor. The preoccupation's of the moment, as you may well suppose, is the speech he will make to the world over their shoulders there. Of the abundant suesses, and conjectures, and prophecies as to its purport, since the press will deliver the entire text to us outsiders in a few hours, I will only cite Didsbury's, "It will take the world by surprise," says Didsbury, "in any case, of for if there be not a surprise in it, then it will be " most surprising." It was Didsbury who felicitously remarked, that the strikingly characteristic expression of Napoleon's physiognomy was his wan

Awaiting the great coming event of the day, there is time for a brief review of the talk of the week. Its aliments have been the Russian duck or Austro-Russian treaty of The London Morning Chronicle ; the debates in British parliament; Thouvenel's letter to Moustier, the French resident at Vienna, and the last solution of the Italian ques-

The treaty of intimate alliance between Austria and Russia for purposes of mutual and common defense, clutching and grasping, exclusively reported to The Morning Chronicle previous to ratification, has excited considerable attention, although the hearly universal opinion is that it is a canard. The Chronicle, you know, is as thoroughly a Napoleonic journal as The Paris Constitutionnel. That it should publish the report of this treaty, just at the time when it was desirable to impress particularly on the British public and Parliament the impor-tance of the Anglo-French alliance and of its confirmation by an approval of the Anglo-French commercial treaty, looks like one of old Mr. Weller's election coincidences. That the Government papers here do not deny or argue strongly against the probable truth of the report, another "coincidence." It is odd that The Chronicle alone of all European journals should have got wind of the treaty. And yet, though the report should be an invention of political or stock-job speculators, it would not be very strange if time hould prove that it had some foundation in reality Russia and Austria are natural allies. They have in past times committed fearful villainies in com-mon; they are both divine-right despotisms, to whom the revolutionary, progressive spirit of Western Europe is a common enemy. A great deal has been said of the persistent force of the grudge that Russia bears Austria, on account of Austria's ungrateful return in 1854 for Russian favors dispensed in 1849. Now, in the first place, Russia put down Hungarian rebellion then, as she probably would again, not more in Austria's interest than ber own. Suppressing Hungarian insurrection was simply repressing and preventing Pol-ish insurrection. Revolution in either dominion is the common enemy of both Governments. In the second place, grudges and sentimentalities are no likely to permanently sway the policy of the Cabi nets of St. Petersburg and Vienna out of their tradi tional course, and in a direction against their in

The text of Thouvenel's letter to the French Embassador at Vienna, dispatched January 31, was published in the Paris papers of Monday last. A summary of its contents, having appeared in the public prints some while since, will have reached you before this letter. Enough to say, then, that it sets forth at length, and very plainly, but in the most courteous and conciliating tone toward Austris, the successive and fruitless efforts that Na-poleon has made to overcome the inseparable impediments that have successively presented them selves as he tried his utmost to pursue the course of policy staked out at Villafranca; in spite of himself, then, in order to get on at all with this Italian business, he is forced to change his track; what he proposes, therefore, under the circumstances, to Austria, "for whose Sovereign and Govern-"ment he cherishes a particular esteem" (de gustibus non), is not to prefend to like (that would be a little too much), but to put up with a very considerable modification of the Villa with franca programme for the sake of some sort of settlement of Italy, the importance of which is growing alarmingly pressing. Nothing is said of is growing alarmingly pressing. Nothing is said of Venetia. As to the Legations, the sound principle laid down so frequently of late in documents ema-nating from the different French Ministers, and

from the Imperial pen, is again distinctly proclaimed here by M. Thouvenel—that their possession by the Holy See is a strictly political question. If, how-ever, in spite of the deaf ear Rome has obstinately turned to his Majesty's advice, to the unanimous counsels of Europe, and to the lesson of events any possible arrangement less radical than dismem berment can be devised, it would meet with his Majesty's approval.

The batch of diplomatic correspondence bearing upon the Italian question, that Lord John Russell laid before Parliament a few weeks ago, with the

published Imperial proclamations, pamphlets, autograph letters, Monitorial sensation articles, and Freich Ministerial circulars, and diplomatic dispatches of the past year, do, taken together, now torm the most entertaining and instructive guide book, as it were, or notes by the way, of Louis Napoleon's pursuit of an Italian solution under difficul-ties. The notion is prevalent with some folks, that uncer all his apparent divergations, meanderings, retrogressions, dead-locks lay a mathematically-straight line of policy, which he was always steadily following, without haste or rest, toward a definite predetermined goal; only it was so uncommon deep laid way down below the reach of ordinary mortal ken, as well as out of reach of the influence of sur face waves and the commotion of transient storms An extraordinarily long-headed, strong-headed, very tough-headed man it is, past doubt. But, be rather human than otherwise (for we must never forget what the sacred curé told the rest of the congregation when preaching before Louis XIV.,
"That men, leastways most men, are mortal"), it
becomes evident past discussion to the attentive
reader of the itinerary just mentioned, that in his search of the Solution during these past months, he has got into blind alleys and gone which after crooking and turning about led him back to his starting place, or ran out nowhither, and been brought up at dead halts, perplexed and bothered with a tangled imbroglio of cross-roads, where all the guide-boards were turned backward

and marked ROME. and marked ROME.

The original programme of Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic; the Milan programme; the Villafranca programme, which he appears to have sincerely tried to get performed; the Congress programme; the variorum Roman programme—none of them has be got performed. He keeps posses sion of the Italian stage though, with fifty thousand practiced stock actors ready, in case the next season should open with a military drama.

The report of the new solution said to have been ed from Paris to Turin last week, in reply to a very earnest request from Turin to know do to have some, any, no matter what kind or order, to do something to get out of this intolerable provisional suspense—the new solution, I say is reported thus: Parma and Modena to be annexed to Piedmont; Tuscany very positively to be not an nexed, but its population to vote itself an independ ent sovereign (Duke or King)-France offering no objection, however, to their choosing for that office the Duke of Genoa, nephew of Victor Emanuel, Thomas Albert Victor by name, aged six years and twenty-three days at this present writing; the Romagna question to be "reserved," and hereafter submitted to a Conference, wherein France will propose that it shall form a sort of State by itself bearing to the Holy See relations analogous to those of the United Principalities with the Sublime Porte, to be ruled, say by Tuscany or Piedmont, under the nominal suzerainty of the Pope. The "new solution," as you see, is no novelty. It was, in its earing to the Holy See relations analogous to those solution," as you see, is no novelty. It was, in it essentials, very much talked of in Italy, as amon the possibilities a month or two ago. An ob-servation of the course pursued by Ricasoli, the provisional Chief of Tuscany, for mouths past, offers many plausible reasons for sup-posing that it would be more acceptable to him and those of the Tuscans who sympathize with him, than annexation. It may be highly im-politic in view of the actual condition of the common anti-Austrian cause, but it is perfectly natural that the Tuscans, Italians by excellence, possessing withal certain decided administrative advantages over the Piedmontese, should revolt at the idea of being annexed to the latter, whom they hardly cousider as Italians at all. It would be a little like annexing New-England to Nova Scotia.

Thus far the reporters are in the main united They now divaricate, one party declaring that France leaves out of this new plan of arrangement all question of Savoy and Nice, the other asserting that she formally maintains her well-known intentions in respect of the cession of those two provinces.

Here at home we are quiet enough. The Ultra-

ontane Legitimist agitators have aggravated their voices to a very low note since Minister Rouland's hortatory and Minister Billault's minatory circulars to their address. These two highly significant Government hints are likely to prevent the necessity kicks. The mass of the population have been at any time very indifferent about the Pope's spiritual land-claims; it is only a few of the more innocent and zealous, even among the derots, who have been kept awake nights by meditation on this complex ab struction. The Archbishop of Bordeaux sent a note to newspapers of that town the other day, no tifying to the public that a certain pamphlet en-Sauvons le Pape, which was be with his pretended approbation, had never been presented to him; and that furthermore, he had ever opproved of a collecting of money that had been attempted in those parts under the name o Peter's pence. If the prelate of Bordeaux passe to another world before his episcopal brother o Orleans, he may count on looking back on smart epis tolary roasting in this from the latter gentleman Uncommon hard upon dead folk is Monseigneu. Dupanloup. You know how in his famous letter to Grandguillot, he served up the remains of his unlucky predecessor, Bishop Rousseau. The worst of it was, that all he asserted of the baseness meanness, greediness, sycophancy, ignorance and worldly vanity of that poor creature, he supported by irrefutable proofs. But his predecessors generally seem to have been, speaking by metaphor, the grossness of which M. Dupanloup will excuse, nay does excuse, bad eggs; so he, having ink of the blackest, and to spare, after having done with poor Rousseau, spatters some very ugly biotches on the not otherwise immaculate reputations of the others. Whereupon a relative of one of these last, writes letter to M. Dupanloup, the gist of which is: "I is all very well of you to settle Rousseau as you did; Grandguillot set him up against you, and as you were thus pitted against each other, it was in the course of nature, and a fair fight, that you should demoiish him if you could, which, he being dead, and having no friends, you did. But "why go outside the ropes and hit my respected granduncle ! I wish you would apologize." Thereupon Bishop D., in a quite courteous manner, out a rolling up of his sleeves, and taking off hi gloves, meanwhile, justifies himself to the com plainant in a long letter. He begins in an almost apologetic vein, assuring complainant that it is a painful business for him, the live Bishop; that he has no quarrel with him, the complainant, but must defend himself. Then he digs up the granduncie, and lets into him, if I may so speak, almost worse

than he did into Rousseau. This last named hardly entreated dead episcopa gentleman has, by the way, just found a friend.
A lady, Madame Bertin, his niece, has instituted a
prosecution for libel against M. Dupanloup, based on his letter to Grandguillot. The laws of France recognize the property, as it were, of survivors and descendants in the good name of their deceased relatives. Cases in this kind are not uncommon before her tribunals, and I have noticed in the re-ports of such as have tallen under my observation. a generous tendency on the part of the Court in favor of the pious cause of the plaintiffs, Editor-in-Chief of the Siecle newspaper, as I may have stated before, have also begun a libel suit against the Bishop for his declaration, in the same scandalous letter, that the writers for that journal were dishonorable men-" gens sans honneur"-ar usult than which no grosser, except a charge of cowardice, can be addressed in French to French

The speech is published. The most interesting points are as follows: The speaker is in friendly relations with all the powers of Europe; he hopes that "Italy is on the eve of constituting herself ireely;" he regrets that his utmost endeavors to secure the practical execution of the dominant ider of the Villafranca treaty, which was the almost complete independence of Venetia, to be obtained at the price of the restoration of the Archdukes; fairing this, expressing his regrets at the failure to Vienua and Turin, and plainly telling the King of

Sardinia that he could not second him in a policy which appeared, in the eyes of all Europe, to aim at an absorption of all the Italian States, and threatened new commotions (conflagrations), counseled that monarch to favorably vishes of the provinces that offered themselves to him, but to maintain the autonomy of Tuscany, and to respect the principle of the rights of the Holy See. If this arrangement does not satisfy everybody, the speaker continues, it has the advantage of reserving principles, calming apprehensions, and it makes Sardinia a kingdom of more than nine million in habitants. To meet this changed state of Northern Italy, he claims the annexation to France of the French slopes of the Alps. This claim, which does French slopes of the Alps.

Institution of a disinterested policy, he says, will not be pressed by trick or force, but will be presented frankly for approval to the Great Powers. Considering all he has done for religion, that he alone has for eleven years sus-tained the Holy Father's power at Rome, it needed all his profound confidence in the good sense of the nation to preserve his calmass in face of the recent agitation, and attempts at creating disturbance, in a portion of the religious world. He could not, in justice to them, redeliver the Romagnoles to the risks of an unlimited foreign military occupation; he tried to reconcile them and their swereign; failing in this efort, he has endeavored at least sauregarder) in the insurgent provinces the principle of the Pope's temporal power. You see, he says, that if every thing is not yet terminated, how it is permitted to hope at least for an early solu-

Able, clever, clear-the speech, not the "solu-It is not a solution, it is a mixture. rest of the speech is taken up with the different parts of the great, new system of politico-economical reform. It closes with the usual assertion of the pacific disposition of France.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The session of the French Legislature was opened on the 1st of March with a speech from the Emperor Na-

poleon, of which the following is a copy:

Messicurs les Sénateurs, Messicurs les Députés:
On the opening of last session, relying upon the patriotism of France, I endeavored to fortify your minds in advance against the exaggerated apprenensions of a probable war. To-day I have at heart to reassure you contrat the anyiet same de proposition. against the anxiety caused by peace itself. That peace I desire sincerely, and shall neglect nothing to main-

I desire sincerely, and shall neglect nothing to mantain it.

I have only to congratulate myself on my friendly relations with all the Powers of Europe. The only points of the globe where our arms are still engaged are in the extreme East; but the courage of our soldiers, aided by the hearry assistance of Spain, will doubtless soon lead to a treaty of peace with Cochin-China. As regards China, a serious expedition, combined wish the forces of Great Britain, will inflict on her the chastisement of her perfidy.

In Europe difficulties approach, as I trust, their termination, and Italy is on the eve of constituting herself free. Without referring to the long negotiations which have been dragging along for so many months, I shall confine myself to a few principal points.

The dominant idea of the Treaty of Villafranca was to obtain the almost complete independence of Venetia at the price of the restoration of the Archdukes. That transaction having failed, despite my most earnest en-

transaction having failed, despite my most carnest en deavors, I have expressed my regret thereat at Vienna as well as at Turin, for the situation by being prolonged threatened to lead to no issue. While it was the subject of frank explanations between my Government and that

threatened to lead to no issue. While it was the subject of frank explanations between my Government and that of Anstria, it suggested to England, to Prussia, to Russia, measures the whole of which clearly prove on the part of the great Powers their desire to obtain a reconciliation of all the interests.

To second these dispositions it was necessary for France to present that combination, the adoption of which would have the greatest chance of being accepted by Europe. Guaranteeing Italy by my army against foreign intervention, I had the right to assign the limits of that guarnty. Therefore, I did not hesitate to declare to the King of Sardinia that, while leaving him full liberty of action, I could not follow him in a policy which had the fault of appearing in the eyes of Europe a desire to absorb all the States of Italy, and which to treatened new configurations. I counseled him to reply favorably to the wishes of the Provinces which should offer themselves to him, but to maintain the independence of Toscany, and to respect in principle the rights of the Hoy See. If this arrangement does not satisfy everybody, it has the advantage of reserving principles, of calming apprehensions and makes Piecmont a Kingdom of more than 9,000,000 gouls.

Looking to this transformation of Northern Italy, Looking to this transformation of Northern Italy, which gives to a powerful State all the passes of the Alps, it was my duty, for the security of our frontiers, to claim the French slope of the mountains. This reassertion of a claim to a territory of small extent has nothing in it of a nature to alarm Europe, and give a denial to the policy of disinterestedness which I have proclaimed more than once, for France does not wish to proceed to this aggrandizement, however small it be, either by military occupation, or by provoked insurrection, or by underhand manenvers, but by frankly explaining the question to the Great Powers. They will doubtless understand in their equity, as France would certainly understand it for them under similar circumstances, that the important territorial rearrangement which is about to take place, gives us a right to a ment which is about to take place, gives us a right to a guaranty indicated by nature herself.

guaranty indicated by nature herself.

I cannot pass over in silence the emotion of a portion of the Catholic world; it has given way suddenly to such passionate alarms. The past, which ought to be a guaranty for the future, has been so much over-looked, the services rendered so much forgotten, that I needed a very deep conviction and confidence—an ab-

in the midst of the agitations endeavored to be excited that calm which alone maintains us in a proper path.

Facts, however, speak loudly for themselves. For the last eleven years I have sustained alone at Rome the power of the Holy Father, without having ceased a single day to revere in him the sacred character of the chief of our religion. On another side, the population of the Romagna, abandoned all at once to themselves, have experienced a natural excitement, and sought during the war to make common cause with us. Ought I to lorget them in making peace, and to hand there ever anew for an indefinite time to the chances. origin 1 to longer them in manage peace, and to hances them over anew for an indefinite time to the chances of a foreign occupation? My first efforts have been to reconcile them to their Sovereign, and, not having succeeded, I have tried at least to uphold in the revolted provinces the principle of the temporal power of the

provinces the principle of the temporal power of the Pope.

After what has been already said, you see, if all is not yet over, how it is still permisted to hope for a speedy solution. The moment seems, then, to have arrived to put an end to these anxieties, which have lasted too long, and to seek for the means of inaugurating with boldiess a new era of peace in Frauce. Already has the army been reduced by 150,000 men; and this reduction would have been more considerable but for the Chinese war and the occupation of Rome and Lombardy. My Government will immediately present to you a series of measures, the object of which is to facilite production, to increase, by affording the means of living cheaply, the prosperity of those who labor, and to multiply our commercial relations. The first step to be taken in this path was to fix the period for the suppression of those impassable barriers which, for the suppression of those impassable barriers which under the name of prohibitions, have shut out from our markets many productions of foreign industry, and constrained other nations to adopt an annoying reciprecity with regard to us.

But something still more difficult still impeded us. It was the little inclination for a commercial treaty with England. I have, therefore, taken resolutely

with England. I have, therefore, taken resolutely upon myself the responsibility of this great measure. A very simple reflection proves its advantages for both countries. Neither the one nor the other assuredly would have failed within a few years to take, each in its own interest, the initiative of the measures proposed, but then, the lowering of tariffs not being simultaneous, they would have taken place on one side and on the other without immedia e compensation. The treaty has done nothing more, then, than to anticipate the period of saintary modifications, and to give to indispensable reforms the character of reciprocal concessions, destined to strengthen the alluance of two concessions, destined to strengthen the alliance of two great peoples. In order that this treaty may produce its best effects I invoke your most energetic cooperation for the adoption of the laws which will facilitate its practical adoption.

I call your attention, before all things, to the means

I call your attention, before all things, to the means of internal communication, which by their development can alone permit us to compete with foreign industry; but, as periods of transition are always those of suffering, and as it is our duty to put a stop to a state of uncertainty so hurtful to our interests, I appeal to your patriotism for the prompt examination of the laws which will be submitted to you. By liberating raw materials from all duties and reducing those which weigh on articles of common consumption the resources of the Treasury will find the medves severally duminished; nevertheless, the receipts and disbursements of the year 1861 will be balanced without any need of an appeal to credits or a recourse to new taxes. In the year Post will be sammed without any need of an appeal to credits or a recourse to new taxes. In sketching out to you a faithful picture of our political and commercial position, I have wished to inspire you with full confidence in our future prosperity, and to associate you in the accomplishment of a work fruitful

The protection of Providence, so manifestly on our side during the war, will not fail to a peaceful enter-prise, whose object is the improvement of the lot of the greatest number. Let us continue, then, firmly our path to progress, without allowing ourselves to be arrested either by the menaces of sellishness, or by the

clamors of parties, or by no just suspicious. France menaces no one; she desires to develop in peace, in the plenitude of her independence, those boundless resources which Heaven has given her, and she will not awaken gloomy susceptibilities, since out of the state of civilization in which we are, that trath springs day by day with greater force which consoles and reassures humanity—that the more a State is rich and prespective of others.

The English journals generally regard the speach with distavor. The London Times says it is not what it hoped, but rather what it expected. The nost im-It hoped, but rather what it expected. The nost important and objectionable part is the declaration that Savoy is to be annexed to Frence. The London Post, The London Herald, and other journals also take strong exceptions to the Savoy project; and The London Daily News protests against any interfrence whatever with the free will of the Italian people. The London Morning Chronicle thinks the Emperor's policy intelligible and fair, and praises the whole of the speech.

THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The London Morning Chronicle adheres to its state-ment that the Austro-Russian treaty of alliance was prepared for signature on the terms published in its olumns, but, owing to the determined attitude which had been taken against it, some modifications had been had been taken against it, some modifications first seen agreed upon, and the treaty would be carried out in a more harmless form. The Chronicle now states that Russia is not to aid Austria is Italy, but will act with her in any complication that may arise in regard to the countries on the Dambe, or to affairs in Hungary. It also announces that the Prince of Hesse had quitted Vienna for St. Petersburg, with the draft of the modified treatment.

In opposition to this, The Daily News asserts that the etory of a reconciliation between the two Governments is a pure fiction.

Latest.—The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 1st

March gives an official depial to the alleged alliance. Lord John Russell also stated in the House of Commons that he had received a communication from the British Mimister, denying the truth of the report. Notwithstanding the e denials, The Chronicle persists

in the truth of its original statements.

ITALY.

The note by which the French Government requests
Sardinia to give up the project of the amexation of
Traceny is dated the 25th of February, and was dispatched to Turin the same day, but in the absence of
Count Cavour the note could not be delivered before Count Cavour the note could not be delivered believe the 28th. Count Cavour is said to have retarned an acceptance, with the provise that the various populations in Italy are to be consulted by means of universal suffrage, fairly and truly carried out.

The French Opinione Nationale says it was auticipated that Cavour would resign as soon as the telegraphic summary of Napoleon's speech reached Torin.

Turin.

A decree calls on the Tuscan people to vote on the lith and 12th of Maich, by universal sufferge and ballot, on the question of aniexation to Sardin's, or a separate kingdom. All Tuscans, 21 years of age, are

vote. The other Italian provinces are also to vote at the

The other Italian provinces are also to vote at the same time on the same question.

The Cardinals convoked by the Pope to a Special Congregation had unanimously decided that the preservation of the patrimony of the Pope is too intimately connected with the general interests of the Church to be treated simply as a political question.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte, it was hinted, was likely to be a prominent candidate for the sovereignty of Tracerus.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph to Liverpool.

Paris, March 3.—The Monitour contains a message from M. Taouvenel to the French Embassator at Turin. M. Thouvenel proposes the complete annexation of Parma and Modena to Sardinia; the Vicarial government of Romagna by Sardinia, in the name of the Holy See, and the rectabilishment of Tascany in her political and territorial autonomy. France would not only support this combination in a Conference or Congress, but would also proclaim that no foreign intervention

be allowed to attack it. France would, at no price, assume the responsibility of any other policy.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France becomes a necessity, and would also protect Switzerland. France, however, does not wish to force the will of the inhabitants, and would somethin the great Powers.

France, however, does not wish to force the win of the inhabitants, and would sometit the great Powers. France desires universal suffrage in Italy, but this England abstains from advising, and the existing Governments of Central Italy think it useless to appeal again to a vote of the innabitants. M. Thouvenel makes the above proposals to Sardinia, and forwards a copy of the dispatch to Lord John Russell.

TURIN March 2—A circular of Count Cavour to the Diple matic agents abroad calls attention to an Austrian circular which orders the forced enlistment, for penitentiary discipline, of all Venetians whose antecedents appear hostile to Austria. This expression allows the whole male population to be so classed. Count Cavour draws the attention of the Austrian Foregin Minister to this matter. The Opinione asserts that Count Cavour has given his reply on the subject of the settlement of the affaire of Central Italy, by bringing forward the motives which prevent the Sardinian Government from accepting the counsels given, and requesting France to agree to the annexation, should the inhabitants affirm it by their wishes.

STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

STATE OF THE CONTINENT. LONDON, March 3, p. m.—The Paris correspondent of *The Herald* states that negotiations are now pend-ing, the object of which is to bring about a meeting at Olmutz of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the

Olmutz of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Prince Regent of Prussia.

The Patrie says that the paragraph in the Emperor's speech alluding to the views of France with regard to the frontiers of the Alps, excited enthusiastic applicate. One of the Turin journals announces that a French camp is to be formed in the vicinity of Pavia. The Electoral Committee of Florence has requested the electors not to require of candidates any other pledge than to support the annexation.

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Asia, from Liverpool—Charles Gardener, W. A. Buffam, Mr. Dickson, G. M. Miller, R. J. Charmbury, B. J. Riley, Mr. Stokes, Robert Keer, Richard Burn, F. J. Fignerra, S. L. Assenheim, Mr. Schneider, P. M. Bengsiotit, D. C. Pierce, P. Edwards, Mr. La Farge, C. G. Pilliphs, J. B. Hargin lady and son; Mrs. Rovenheim's man servant, R. Warren, Miss Sarah Wilson, Mrs. Louis Hatbron, George Radellife, Thus. rlannan, Capt. O. Batter, jr., Herbert Beech, F. Boutcam.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW-YORK MARCH 16.

Cleared.

Steamhips—Glasrow (Br.), Thompson, Liverpool, Jian G. Cale; New-York (Bremen), Van Santen, Bremen, Gelpeke, Keutgen & Reichell.
Ships—Rachel, Kelly Boston Crocker & Wood; Sanderland, Davison, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Simoda, Smith, Sydney, W. I. Forbes.

J. Forbes.

Berks-Clara Windsor, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Berks-Clara Windsor, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Graeves, Princeton, Seeley, Demerara master.

Brigs-J. Stevens, Peters, Galveston, N. H. Brigham; Zimir, Tapley, Jacksonville, T. H. Sandford; Bootto, Perains, Gilbraitar, Gomes, Wallis & Co.; Issac Carver, Carver, Matanzas, Walsh, Tapiery Jacaronville, J. H. Sandarer, Carver, Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Carver & Chase.

Schooners—Mary & Elizabeth, Reed, Wilmington, Van Brunt & Sleght; D. Sisson, Reynolds Providence, L. Kenny i Marshall Petron, Globs, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Querega; J. Ireland, Steelman, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Racer, Fearce, Richmond, master; M. C. Rowe, Thurston, Glostoceter, master, Lady Soffolk, Baker, Philadelphia, James Hand; Hydranger, Butler, Baltimore, J. W. McKee, Wide World Burns, Chareston, D. C. Murray; S. J. Bright, Smith, Washington F. J. Campbell, T. A. Thouse, Davis, fall River, master, Ferrine, Alleu, bruit T. A. Thouse, Davis, fall River, master, Ferrine, Alleu, Providence, master; S. Sawyer, Sawyer, Tampico, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Neptune, Nutter, Philadelphia, Simpsau & Maybew.

Sloops—O. Ames, Babbiti, Taunton; Genius, Jones, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia (Br.), Lott, Liverpool March 3, indee, and pass to E. Cunard. March 4 at 9 a.m., passed steamships Etoa and Canada bound in: same day, 19 a.m., oil Tuska, exchanged signals with Am. back Shelly, ship Lucy Thompson, and Br. ship Queen of India, all bound in. Arr. off the Battery at 8:10

ahip Queen of India, all bound in. Arr. off the Battery at \$10 a. B.

Steamship Florida. Crowell, Savannah, mdse, and pass, to S.
L. Mitchill & Son. March 14, 12:30 m., 35 miles N. E. Frying Fas.
Steamship Savar of the County of the Savar of the Steamship Savar of the South, and James Adger.
Steamship Star of the South, and James Adger.
Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington and Norfolk, mdse, and pass, to H. B. Cromwolf & Co.
Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, mdse, and pass, to Spoffort, Tileston & Co.
Ship Roucius, Hallett, Leghorn Feb. 4, passed Gibraltar Feb.
14, marble, rage &c., to Howland & Frothingham. Of Gibraltar was in company with hip Savall, from Leghern for New York.
Ship Molocks (of Beston), Grows, Bordeaux Bee I, and Isle of Aix Jan. 18, wine, brandy, &c., to Valeiro, Fassia & Co.; vessel to matter.

Alz Jan. 19, with, bradby, &c., to Valence, Fassin & Co., to the master.

Fark Superb (Nor.), Pedersen, Newcastle 58 days, mass, to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Eng Georgis, Sherman, Apalachicola 26 days, cottin, &c., to Walsh, tarver & Chaise. Has been 10 days N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from N. W. to N. March 12, 35 miles S. S. E. of Sanoy Heck, took a pilot from bott E. Blunt (No. 3).

Brig H. Meens (of Surry) Treworgy, Nuevitas Feb. 24, sugur, melaco, &c., to Vrhaga, del Valle & Co.

Schr. Charles E. Halse, Huise, Elizabethport, coal for Cold Surjo. Schr. Ringgold, Merritt, with materials from brig Morancy,

Schr. Ringgold, Merritt, with materials from brig Morancy, who keed mar Jones Inlet.

Schr. Mary Ann (Br.), Bent, Halfax I7 days, fish, &c., to Wheelwright & Co.

Schr. I has (Br.), O'Briep, Halffax 9 days, fish, &c., to order.

Schr. Donas Ireland, Baser, Elizabethport, coal for Savannah.

Schr. Dornas Ireland, Baser, Elizabethport, coal for Savannah.

Schr. Undine, Redley, Elizabethport, coal for Fall River.

Steamer Opgray, Kenney, from denne, moss to rause Udail.

BELOW—Br. ship Goden Makit of St. John, N. S.), from Ilverpool | Swedish bark Marte, from Trieste 70 days, and &c. days form Gioraltat. Also, an Austrian brig from Elaba.

WIND—Sanset, South.